## Inder to Advertisements.

Amazements Announcements S Announcements Business Notices 4 Rusiness Notices 7 Roard and Rooms 7 Corporation Notices 7 Copartnership Notice 7 Dancing Academies 7 Dry Goods 7 Instruction 1 Instruction 1 Lectures & Meetings 7	No.   Page Co   Page Co
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## Business Notices.

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## New-Hork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- A ramor that General Gordon had been captured was not confirmed yesterday. The Conservatives gave notice in Parliament of a motion to censure the Government. - The importation of diseased cattle from America was discussed in Parliament. - France ordered more troops and supplies to be sent to Tonquin. := M. Reuher was buried. === The English club

gamblers were heavily fined. CONGRESS .- In the Senate yesterday a resolution was offered and referred in reference to the Aguero A bill was reported to the Senate for the relief of American shipping. - William M. Evarts made an argument before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads against the proposed postal telegraph system. === The House debated at length without action propositions to amend its rules. \_\_\_\_ A bill was passed providing for the removal of the remains of the late Captain Walter Clifford to Michigan. ——Bills were re-ported granting a pension to the widow of General Kilpatrick and constituting a Bureau of Navigation in the Treasury Department.

Domestic .- The damage by flood yesterday was greater than on Wednesday. Wheeling is the worst sufferer. === City Chamberlain Church of Troy has disappeared, leaving a defalcation of \$80,000. Several buildings in Wilkesbarre were wrecked by the earth caving in over a mine. The strike at Fall River is spreading Rictous unpaid laborers on the West Shore at Buffalo threaten to make serious trouble.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-The trunk line railway presidents decided yesterday to restore freight rates. == "Billy " McGlory was taken to sourt on a writ of habeas corpus. — The New-York Yacht Club held its annual election. — Officials of the street-car companies affected indifference with regard to the Earl bill. ..... The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday selected eight more routes. \_\_\_\_ Three sharp young thieves, who have adopted many clever subterfugs,e have been identified at police headquarters, - The two factions in Dr. Newman's Church held meetings. - An accident on the elevated road delayed travel. === Dr. Woodbridge lectured on the treatment of per-grains), 85.85 cents. - Stocks were feverish, unsettled and fluctuating all the way out, and closed weak.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cloudy weather, with light rain, followed by fair or clear and cooler weather. Temperature yestorday : Highest, 51°; lowest, 37°; average, 4418°.

We publish elsewhere in this paper an analysis of crop and export figures for 1883 in regard to wheat. The especial object of the communication is to show the amount of wheat available for export now remaining in this country. But it also contains many other statistics of interest. The wheat yield of 1883 is officially reported as being 420,154,500 dealers who had been convicted of violations of bushels. It will be noticed that 420,000,000 the excise laws. By acting on this suggestion was the estimate made in THE TRIBUNE of May | the Commissioners narrowly escaped indict-15, on reports of the growing crop from special correspondents in all parts of the country.

The Edmunds, the Davis and the Hill bills to establish a Government postal telegraph were discussed yesterday by Mr. William M. Evarts before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Assuming that these three bills presented all that is thought practicable to be accomplished in the public interest in this direction, Mr. Evarts showed how tentative, irresolute and injudicious they are. The committee has not yet heard quite all that can be said upon this subject probably, either for or against it. So much must be granted, since several other advocates and opponents of the scheme still desire to be heard. But certainly its members must be pretty nearly convinced by this time that the establishment of a Government telegraph would be both unwise and un-

A Tammany member has introduced a resolution in the Assembly to the effect that it is the sense of the House that the Governor should have the sole appointing power in the State, and that the Senate should have nothing to say about nominations. This may be intended merely as a gentle sarcasm at the expense of the Roosevelt bill, which takes the confirming power away from the Aldermen in this city, or it may be intended seriously. If it is sarcasm, it certainly is not very biting and will not hurt any one's feelings. If the resolution was offered in earnest, however, it is only becessary to say that there is a wide difference ple who have done their duty. In the same way the way from Briningham for the purpose of the Hariem passengers will insist on boarding the presenting it personally to the Premier. That between State government and municipal government. And if the honorable Tammany

the diistinction by intuition, there is no use in wasting argument on them.

The striking Fall River spinners object to the interference of the police with their attempts to prevent the mills from employing non-union men. The strikers appear to think they have a right to hang about the mills and threaten or assault the men who have taken their places, and their idea seems to be that they should be left free to adopt whatever violent and lawless methods they think best calculated to attain their ends. This is a kind of delusion which has been fostered by the weakness or apathy of local authorities in too many places, but we are glad to see that the Mayor of Fall River has no intention of neglecting his duty, and that he has given the strikers to understand plainly that they must keep within the law or take the consequences. This is the only way to make it clearly understood that the right to strike does not involve the right to prevent other people from taking the abandoned work.

The Committee on Commerce has a bill for the relief of American shipping ready to report to the Senate. In connection with this measure it might be well for the Senators to see if some legislation could not be devised which would tend to diminish the loss of life and property at sea. The proportion of disasters at sea due to unseaworthiness is increasing every year. Probably the causes of the increase are preventable, for a good ship, well officered, seldom founders, or is reported as missing. It is believed by the English statesmen who have examined into the matter that fewer vessels would go to the bottom if ship-owners were held liable for the lives of their employes just so far as manfacturers are held responsible-that is, for the injury resulting from the negligence of the captains they employ; and if no marine insurances could be collected beyond the actual value of the ship and the cargo. These remedies seem to go to the root of the evil.

This is an extraordinary position which Sheriff Davidson has taken-that the Legislature has no right to examine the records of the Sheriff's office. There may be some legal technicality to shield him, for otherwise he would hardly have ventured to take such a stand. But if there is anything of the sort in the statute books, it cannot be removed too quickly. It is a pretty state of affairs if the Legislature cannot scrutivize the accounts of a public official. When Mr. Davidson whines about "persecution," because the Assembly Committee insists on getting at facts which the public has a right to know, he shows a pitiful lack of courage and manliness. He cannot find fault if the worst inferences are drawn from his refusal to show the records. It is not many years since a Sherift of New-York was locked up in the County Jail. If Mr. Davidson shows such a suspicious desire to conceal the truth about his office, the people will naturally conclude that he is afraid that bit of history will be repeated.

PROPOSED CITY LEGISLATION. There are some good points in the bills introduced by Senator Gibbs yesterday aftecting the city government. But it is extremely doubtful whether it is best to extend the elective principle any further, as these bills propose to do. We elect a large number of officers already-perhaps too many. Elect Mayors that will represent the genuine worth and dignity of this great metropolis, and hold them responsible for their appointments. That is the sound principle of Mr. Roosevelt's bill taking away from the Aldermen the power of confirmation which they have so much abused. A mass-meeting called by a large number of influential citizens will be held next week to consider this subject, and it should do a great deal to sustain those who are now fighting the battle of reform at Albany. The government of groggeries has gone too far. The majority of our Aldermen have risen to from behind the bars of corner dramshops, and few of them to-day know as much of the city charter as they do of the composition of cocktails.

But if the measures introduced by Senator Gibbs are wrong in enlarging the number of elective offices and lessening the responsibility of the Mayor, they are certainly right in giving the taxpayers a direct representation in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. One of the present members of that Board represents four grogshops and a plurality of only two votes in his district. A representative of our great commercial bodies in that Board would be far more suitable for the centre of the commerce of this hemisphere. Another good point in these bills is that they

abolish the offices of Corporation Attorney and Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes and turn over their duties to the Corporation Counsel's office. Legislation ought not to stop here. It ought to do the same thing with the positions of counsel for various departments, Fire, Health, Excise, etc. Some of these department counsel are paid large salaries for doing little or nothing except to give extremely bad advice. For instance, here is Thomas J. Creamer drawing \$5,000 per year for opinions on excise matters which are the laughing stock of every lawyer. He is the source of the remarkable recommendation that the Excise Board should continue to license ment, but Mr. Creamer goes on drawing \$5,000 per year with much satisfaction to himself though with anything but profit to the department or the city. All such department counselships or attorneyships should be swept away and the Corporation Counsel's office should conduct the legal business of every department. In this way a saving of time, money and efficiency could be secured.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE SOUDAN, The British Government has accepted the responsibility of defending Snakim, Mr. Gladsanctioned by the Home Government, and the speedy arrival of reinforcements will probably

frontier proposed by General Gordon when he was in London began at Wady Halfa and ended at Massowah, with Dongola, Khartoum, Sennaar and Kassala as intermediate points. This is the Eastern Soudan, embracing the districts of Dongela, Berber, Khartoum, Kassala and Srakim. Everything to the west and south, Kordofan, Darfour, Fashoda, Bahr-Gazelle and the equatorial provinces, he thought should be abandoned to the False Prophet and to the natives. If this plan were followed Khartoum would remain the centre of a great empire, and it would be necessary first to pacify the country between the Nile and Suakim, and eventually to build a railway between the two cities. With Khartoum the centre of Egyptian influence or of European trade, the permanent occupation

of Suakim would be a useful as well as necessary undertaking. To garrison Suakim when there is no intention of holding any river post above Assouan is an incongruous

proceeding. A Government which perceived the necessity of maintaining an English garrison at Cairo for an indefinite period would never have given orders for the evacuation of Khartoum. The Liberal Ministry obstinately refuse to accept the logical consequences of their campaign in Egypt. They still affect to believe that England can leave Egypt to govern itself, and naturally are indifferent to the fate of Khartoum. A Ministry which had reached a final decision respecting the permanent administration of Lower Egypt by Englishmen would not have talked of giving up the centre of the Upper Nile trade. Khartoum would have been already defended if England had formally annexed its recent conquest on the Nile. As it is, General Gordon has nominally been sent to carry out a policy which is opposed to his own judgment. But in the end his own views may prevail. If he escapes the perils with which he is surrounded, and reaches Khartoum only to find it impracticable to withdraw the garrison, he may succeed in revising the Government's policy. One of his private letters printed in London implies that his mysterious mission is to help the tribes of the Soudan to govern themselves upon the withdrawar of the Egyptian garrisons. His advice would have little weight with them under such circumstances. Retreating garrisons cannot dictate the terms of succession and the conditions of government. His moral influence will be worth something, if he reaches Khartoum and defends it. If he arrives only to give the signal for retreat, he will be powerless to shape the future of the Soudan.

A PROMISING DINNER. A number of Brooklyn Republicans have resolved to dine together on Washington's Birthday. It is well. Few things are better in their way than a good dinner. It promotes the wellbeing not only of the body, but of the soul. As a rule, the man that dines is a man that is amiable. A hungry man is cross. But his brother whose appetite is appeased, on being appeased breathes only peace and good-will.

There is a flavor of politics about the invitations to this dinner. We judge that same sort | growing frequency of these floods on comparaof informal discussion of men and principles is to come on with the coffee. This is the invitation:

It has been suggested that the next anniversary of Washington's Birthday might be appropriately celebrated by a social gathering of members of the Republican party who believe that the success of that party at the next Presidential election can be assured only by the doption of measures and the nomination of men fitted to ommand the hearty approval and support of the independent, thoughtful and discriminating voters of the United States.

Of course to understand the meaning of the above one must read between the lines. For no one will pretend that a "social gathering" pure and simple, no matter who are gathered, is a particularly "appropriate" celebration of the birthday of "the consummate flower of patriotism." Evidently this is one of those social gatherings into which a good deal of polities will be carefully introduced. We judge that, after the respective healths of George Washington and Chester A. Arthur have been drunk, the really significant toast of the evening will be proposed-"The Independent Voter."

Well, the independent voter is entitled to that distinguished consideration. There are a good many of him, and the number is fast innore particularly and numerously in the Republican. He is certain to attend the Republican National Convention, and make his power felt there, just as he was present and potent four years ago at Chicago, destroying the thirdterm heresy and the unit rule. At this dinner he should appear at his best. No city in the country has done more to enhance the significance of the independent voter than Brooklyn. Your independent voter, as he is sometimes apprehended, is a voter whose independence is only another name for bumptiousness, impracticability, hatred of the established order because it is the established order. The Brooklyn independent voter has not been of this sort. His sole aim in politics has been good government, the best attainable, and he has worked for its accomplishment with sa-

gacity and undaunted courage. Let us hope the dinner may meet the best expectations of all the guests, proving entirely agrecable at all points.

"FIAT" LEGISLATION

One of the most difficult things for the average lawmaker to learn is the limit of effective legislation. The tendency always is to believe that every evil under the sun can be remedied by a new act of the Legislature. The passage of the Earl bill in the Assembly at Albany is a fresh example of this common legislative delusion. The members who voted for the bill may be credited with a genuine desire to improve the condition of the street-car drivers and conductors. It is not necessary to assume that they were actuated by no higher motive than the wish to gain a little cheap popularity, though that view is liable to be taken by the cynical, One point in the Soudan question is clear. But it is quite certain that, whatever their motive may have been, the bill is incapable of doing what it is intended to do. On the stone has informed the Commons that Admiral assumption of the possibility of helping the Hewitt's force of marines now on shore at that drivers and conductors by legislation, it must port will be immediately increased and that the be held that the Legislature is empowered to fix fortifications will be strengthened. The rates of wages, for it is perfectly clear that Egyptian troops cannot be depended upon to unless the men receive the same wages for offer any resistance to the victorious rebels. If | twelve hours that they formerly received for Suakim is to be retained, it must be occupied | fourteen or more hours, the change could not by a British garrison under cover of the guns of | benefit them. Again, if all the bill does is to prothe fleet. The Admiral's energetic measures for | hibit the car companies from employing one set the defence of the port have been promptly of men more than twelve hours at a time, it would compel them to employ two sets of hands, and unless they were compelled by law to do otherinsure its safety. This resolution to defend | wise they would certainly dock the wages of Suakim at all hazards does not indicate a one set to make up those of the other set. But sudden change of policy on the part of the under what pretext does the Legislature attempt Ministry. When orders were sent out from to regulate the rate of wages ? Authority to do London for the abandonment of the Soudan, an that involves authority to take private property, exception was made in favor of the ports on not for public but for private use, and without the Red Sea littoral. These were to be retained | compensation. If the Legislature can do this, it in order that some restraint might be imposed | can do much more. It has precisely the same right to regulate the wages of grocery and dry The permanent occupation of Suakim by a goods clerks, of mechanics and day-laborers, of

experiments of this kind, there will be no difficulty in furnishing them. It is easy to show that there are many occupations besides the street-car business in which the employes receive scant pay for long hours, and in which they would be benefited by higher wages and shorter hours. Once entered upon this kind of legislative knight-errantry there is no reason for stopping short of an entire reconstruction of the fabric of society. But the Legislature does not possess the right to interfere in this manner between employers and employed. It cannot dictate what any man shall pay for labor. That Treasury statements know that this is not an exmust be left to natural laws, to demand and supply. By attempts to regulate the hours of labor it can only do narm to those it desires to make any change whatever in the legislation to benefit, since such a measure as the Earl bill could have but one effect, namely, to reduce the wages of the men concerned. They would have less money for working fewer hours. That is librarian the other day, and the vote being all that could come of it, and we are very sure that the drivers and conductors do not want such a change for the worse as this. But attempts to enact impracticable measures of the kind are mischievous, because they cause the ignorant and unreflecting to believe that the Legislature can do whatever it chooses to put its omnipotent hand to, and also because they bolster up demagogues who pretend that with the flaming eyes succeeded in restraining himrational objections to "flat" legislation spring from unworthy sentiments of hostility to the "poor man." The simple truth is that "fiat" legislation is always and of necessity against the poor man's interests.

THE WESTERN FLOODS. The people of New-York should heed the warning lesson taught by the recurrence of the destructive floods on the Ohio River and its tributaries. In 1882 the water at Cincinnati marked fifty-eight feet; last year it rose to sixty-six, the highest ever known, and it has risen above sixty feet already this year. The waters in the Monongabela, Allegheny and the other tributary streams have risen in a similar manner. Millions of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed at Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati and other points. Several lives have also been lost, and thousands of persons have been made homeless. And these scenes will be repeated at Memphis, Cairo and other places lower down when reached by the swollen waters. There is little doubt that the recurrence of these floods is in no small measure due to the removal of the protecting forest-growth from the mountain regions where the tributary streams take their rise. And a similar result may be expected to follow in this State if the destruction of its forests is permitted to continue. These periodic floods ought to serve as a metancholy warning to our legislators of the necessity of prompt and vigorous action to save the Adirondacks.

There were, of course, floods in the Ohio in exceptional years while the entire western slope of the Appalachian range was clothed with unbroken forests. Warm rains suddenly dissolving heavy accumulations of snow produce such results. But the tively slight causes is proof that there is some agency at work removing the natural obstructions to the flow of the water. That agency is found in the wanton use of the lumberman's axe, which has every year been making wider havoc on the mountain sides. The conservative influence of forests in mitigating the extremes of drouth and deluge is universally admitted. The plains in Lombardy have overflowed nearly every year since the southern slopes of the Alps have been stripped of their protecting tree growths. Other European countries have suffered from similar causes, and to remedy the evil hundreds of square miles of trees have been planted. But the remedy in many cases was applied too late. Such a mistake should not be made here. It is much easier to prevent the destruction of the forests than to replace them.

Along the upper Alleghanies there has, within a comparatively few years, been an immense destruction of the woodlands. The country has been cut up by railroads, and the lumbermen have been assisted by the oil-men and the owners of the largetanneries. These combined forces have made great inroads on the forest land; and what has followed similar destruction in Southern Europe and California will, as creasing. He is to be found in both parties ( a matter of course, follow along the rivers that take their rise in the Alleghanies.

DUFFY TO THE FORE.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday supplied the supporters of the bill which proposes to take away their power of confirmation with another strong argument. Alderman Michael Duffy offered a set of resolutions which will be found in full elsewhere. We advise all our readers to study them with care. They are too remarkable to be passed over lightly. Mr. Duffy is horror-stricken to learn that "an unnaturalized person of English birth, a subject of the Queen of Great Brittan" (so Mr. Duffy spells it) has been employed to "collate" for the Historical Society the proceedings of the Evacuation Day celebration. He declares that "the employment of a British subject to perform this work is an insult to "the graduates and scholars of the public "schools," and insists that the work be given to one or more of the native or adopted citizens of this city." Would it be thought possible that even such a legislative body as our Board of Aldermen would greet such stuff as this with anything but ridicule and contempt. But the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 13 to 9, and among the thirteen brilliant intellects that made up the majority were the President, William P. Kirk, and nearly all the Democratic members of the Board.

Well, after all, such men'as Duffy and those who voted with him are public benefactors. They are doing all they can-though uninten tionally-to bring about reform in municipal affairs. One of the most desirable things to be accomplished is to limit the activity of a Board in which such Aldermen are in a majority to passing resolutions like these. If their powers for mischief go no further we shall not suffer

The Albany Argus sees in one of Controller Chapin's appointments not only a deserved recognition of the appointee's merits, "but also a deserved recognition of the carnest Democracy of the county in which he resides." It thus appears, men and brothren, that it is good Democratic Civil Service reform to "recognize" "earnest" partisan activity in filling public offices.

How do the Democrats propose to make the men whom they nominate for President and Vice-President stick? It is not easy to make candidates stick to a ticket that is predestined to be beaten.

Unreflecting hurry passes with a great many New Avenue Elevated road. The Harlem trains will not take the Fifty-eighth-st, passongers to their destinations, and of course they are aware that if they board a Harlem train they will have to get out at Fiftieth-st, and wait for a Fifty-eighth-st, train. But notwithstanding their knowledge that they cannot gain one second of time by so doing, they Fifty-eighth-st. trains, though they know they cannot ride in them further than Fiftieth-st. In all these manifestations of blind hurry there is a suggestion of being driven which is almost uncanny.

Still the depletion of the Treasury goes on, and the inflation of paper currency. The gold in the Treasury increased Wednesday \$131,228, while the gold certificates outstanding increased \$1,955,360. This was in part because \$594,592 legal tenders came in, and were in effect reduced by the issue of other promises to pay gold. But the paper promises outstanding increased for the day \$1,300,000 more than the cash in hand. Those who watch the ceptional change; it has been going on for a long time, and Congress manifests no disposition to which this inflation of the paper circulation is due.

The Kentucky Legislature is evidently a very inflammable body. It held an election for a lady close, tremendons excitement resulted. Finally one member said something of a personal nature to another. Then the other "turned white," his "eyes flamed" and he "sprang toward" his opponent. At this moment, observes a chronicler of the scene, "the flash of a knife or the crack of a pistol" was looked for, and had the knife flashed or the pistol cracked there would have been "terrible bloodshed." Happily, however, the member self, and though according to the reporter the whole body had worked itself into an "irresponsible" condition, the crisis passed without any loss of life. A practical suggestion of the occasion was the subsequent remark that henceforth the Legislature would do well to confine itself to the choice of male librarians. Perhaps, also, it might have a tendency to prevent "irresponsible" crises of the kind if the members abandoned the habit of carrying knives and pistols about them.

The London Spectator, commenting on some of the bloodthirsty utterances of O'Donovan Rossa, observes that "the American Government should take this gentleman at his word, on the question of hi insanity. His ravings may be mad, or bad, or both, but they are contagious and injurious to the peace of the world. Such a madman ought not to be per mitted to rave in freedom," The Spectator is mistaken, we think. The experience of England as well as our own justifies the conclusion that absolute freedom to talk nonsense, even when it is truculent nonsense, is always the surest preventive of serious

The depopulation of the negroes of Jamaica, Long Island, is still bravely carried on by the detectives. At the rate that the arrests of the many only murderers of the Maybee and other families go on new Jarls will have to be built in Jamaica. Probably it would be cheaper to banish a few score of the devastating detectives. Lynching is talked of occasionally as a remedy, and we suggest that a preference be shown some of these blundering fellows who find out nothing regarding the terrible crimes committed, and get \$10 per day and expenses for not doing it even passably well.

Pittsburg is happy because, notwithstanding the embarrassment of its leading industries, the city has passed Cincinnati in the volume of business indicated by bank exchanges. In January the exchanges were at Cincinnati \$41,847,250 and at Pittsburg \$47,876,939. The Smoky City thus becomes ninth in rank in the United States, and indulges the hope that a revival of the iron and glass manufactures will put it in advance of Sau Francisco also. But a not unconsiderable share of Pittsburg exchanges is due to purely, speculative dealings in the oil regions.

That ubiquitous Congressman, Colonel Thomas Porterhouse Ochiltree, is said to be hunting with a shot-gun for the man who blackballed him when he was presented for membership in the Metropolitan Club of Washington. If the offending gentleman feels that his life will be in danger if he encounters Mr. Ochiltree, then we advise him to take refuge in the witty Congressman's seat in the House.

civil court running to a Judge of the Supreme Court to get a stay of the proceedings to punish a liquor-dealer just after being sentenced for crime is not exactly a pleasing one to the ordinary citizen. This Justice Steckler did yesterday in behalf of McGlory, and at an hour of the morning when his own court was supposed to be in session. It may be all right, but it looks to us as if it were all THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTI-

The author of the novel "The Bread-Winners" says in The Century: "My motive in withholding my name is simple enough. I am engaged in a business in which my standing would be seriously compromised if it were known that I had written a novel." Much curiosity is now manifested as to the nature of the business in which he is engaged. But really his statement is a confession that his business is that of a Tammany politician. That is the one sphere of action in which the reputation of being a "littery feller" would do the most to injure a man's prospects.

PERSONAL.

A recumbent statue of the late Dean Stanley, subscribed for by old Rugbeians, has been placed in the chapel of Rugby school.

A pleasant reception was given in Pittsburg Penn., last Saturday evening, by the resident alumni of Trinity College, Hartford, to the new president of that institution, the Rev. Dr. George Will-iamson Smith, formerly of Brooklyn.

John D. Martin, of Toledo, receiver of the Ohio Central Railroad, now at the Fifth Avenue, looks so much like Senator Sherman that even Ohioans frequently go half across the hotel lobby to shake hands with him before discovering the difference.

Dr. James J. Mott, leader of the Republican party of North Carolina, and possibly the next Governor of the State, is a tall, spare man of dark complexion. He is a native of the State and noted for his courage. During the days of the Ku Klux he would walk through a howling mob and bid defiance to it.

The last signature of Peter Cooper was on a postal card written by his secretary. It was addressed to a gentleman in the West, and stated that Mr. Cooper took pleasure in sending him a copy of his work on the protective tariff. The card lay un-noticed on Mr. Cooper's desk for several days after his death, when it was mailed to the person for hom it was intended.

Despite his denials, it is said that Thomas Harrison, the "boy preacher," is engaged and will soon be married to Miss Griffith, a wealthy young lady in Indiana. Mr. Harrison will then probably give up at once his time-worn title of superannuated juvenility, his "revival" work and its accompanying \$100 a week, and go abroad for several Charles Bradlaugh, the infidel Member of Parlia-

ment, has a brother who is actively engaged in evangelical work. The latter disclaims any differences with his brother, except in religious opinions, and though there is no fraternal com-panionship between them, he says he loves him as much as eyer and confidently looks for his conversion to Christianity.

Judge Henry Cooper, of Tennessee, who was recently assassinated by robbers in Mexico, was a rich planter in middle Tennessee at the breaking out of the war. He was a stanch Union man-a very scarce article in his section of that State. He was elected United States Senator and served with Brownlow, the "Fighting Parson," at the period when Andrew Johnson was accidental President.

The recent mortality in the rich Packer family of Pennsylvania is remarkable. The three possessors of an estate of some \$8,000,000 have followed each Yorkers for business-like activity. A good illustra-tion of this can be had at any time in the Sixth other to the grave in about two years. The father died of old age in 1882; the elder son, Robert, died unexpectedly in Florida last year; and now the second son has gone quite as sons leave wealthy widews.

Mr. Gladstone's private police recently arrested a strange man who was carrying a suspicious looking package along one of the approaches to Hawarden Castle. He proved to be, however, an houest smith, and the package contained a new axe, which

privilege was granted him, and he went back to

HARTFORD, Feb. 7 .- Dr. G. P. Davis states that Mr. George W. Cable is "still doing finely and expects to be out soon." Medicines are almost dis-carded and food has taken their place.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

IMPROVEMENT IN WALL STREET A. S. Hatch, president of the Stock Exchange.—Money is a glut in the market. Large amounts are offered on each as low as one and a half per cent. Now capital will bear comparative indolence for a while, but my experience shows that it gets impatient finally and breaks out in a demand for investment. We have suffered under a long period of depression whose excess has been unuaturalthe result of bear manipulation and misrepresentations. This false playing upon the fears of timid people is without a parallel in the history of Wall Street. When men have all their interest on the side of misfortune their wishes go with it, and they become its instruments and accomplices. I observe a revival of confidence in raiload securities, especiallyin the bond market. Yes, I believe in the sincerity and permanence of the present upward movements. A change in the Administration ? There are no signs of bad weather in the political sky. Why anticipate them? President Arthur has been an agreeable surprise to everybody. His Administration has been discreet and dignified, and such as is to com-

mend him to public confidence. A CORDIAL TRIBUTE TO MR. PAYNE. Judge Rufus P. Spaulding, of Cleveland. -There is no dearer example in all the history of this country of the office seeking the man and not the man the office, than in the case of Henry B. Payne. He has never sought a nomination or an election, though often honored in that way, and as often honoring those who selected him.

THOMAS KINSELLA'S WILL

Thomas Carroll, Er-Register of Brooklyn.-I understand that Thomas Kinsella has made a will, naming Ripley Ropes as one of his executors, and has disposed of probably a quarter of a million of property. He told me a year ago that he was worth \$150,000 aside from his Eagle property. All his six children are provided for, as well as the daughter of his second wife by her former husband. The latter had previously had \$12,000 settled on her by her father now dead. Mr. W. C. Kingsley, the principal owner of The Engle, is in Nassau, New-Providence, but has been telegraphed to return in consequence of the serious condition of Mr. Kinsella, and will be here by Monday next. It is likely that if Mr. Kinsella should die The Eagle would again support the regular Democracy in Kings County local affairs. I would be natural that it should.

MR. GARRETT'S DEVOTION TO HIS WIFE. Dr. Norvin Green, president Western Union,-There was nothing in the recent rumors of the absorption of the Raltimore and Onio lines by the Western Union. We did have ome months ago a very fair deal with Robert Garrett, but his father suddenly returned from Europe and broke t off-in fact, directed his board to reject the propositions of a union. John W. Garrett, the father, is an obstinate man, with whom it is impossible to get along with pleasantly unless you flatter him. If you don't be thinks you are an enemy and capable of doing anything mean. He had one beautiful trait of character-his devotion to his wife. He did three-fourths of all his business in his library at home with his wife at his table beside him. Sur rounded with telegraph operators-there were always three on duty, and he insisted that every dispatch on the business of his railroads sent over the wires should be sent to him-his wife was always at his side giving the office a home-like appearance. Visitors always saw Mrs. Garrett first, and she dispatched business with many of them without referring to her husband at all. When the business was important enough to refer the visitor to Mr. Garrett she sat down and was a listener, and often a participater in the conversation. She died three or four menths ago, since which time Mr. Garrett has practically done no business. Nothing except most important matter is now referred to him. His habits are radically changed. He does not even read the newspapers as formerly, and the click of the telegraph instruments in his library is hushed or unheeded. But with everybody else than his wife he was irritable and obstinate and hard to get along with.

J. A. Long of Ohio, iron manufacturer.—The demand or iron has materially increased since January 1. I don't agree with Mr. Foster about Ohio. Any square Repuban can carry it this fall. I am for Arthur, but I am not prepared to say who is the strongest man for Ohie, The Democrats are fooling with a buzz saw in the Legis-lature. They don't know what to do with the Scott law. and it will tear them all to pieces. The Democrats will not nominate Payne. He could not carry Ohio if they It may be professional enough, and legal, too, for all we know, but the spectacle of a Justice of a standard Oil taint would defeat him. But the same men who elected Carlisle Speaker will defeat Payne's nomination. They are for free trade. He will be whipped by the two-thirds rule, just as other good Democrats were whipped before him. If it is to be a Democrat, Republicans would prefer Payne to any other. McDonald will take all the Northwest and be Payne's competitor for the nomination.

Robert H. Shannon, lawyer. -I am one of those mem-bers of the American Institute who do not believe in making our annual exhibition a bazaar for the display of manufactured goods, liquors and cheeses. The Institute tabilished it was distinctly understood that its mission was to aid inventors in bringing their work before the public. For several years this fact seems to have been it's hardly worth mentioning. Now I believe that some-thing should be done to put the Institute back where it clongs. It is capable of doing a vast amount of good in the right direction if the members will only adopt the right policy. The affairs of the Institute have been under atrol of old fogies long enough. A little new Llood to what is wanted.

MUSIC.

A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

That, in spite of the great advance in organ building within the last century, so little improvement hould have been made in the application of the reed, has often excited surprise. The reed tone, as we have it in the trumpet, oboe, bassoon, clarinet, trombone, vox humans and other stops, is comparatively a late addition to the apparatus of he organ, and one the beauty and effectiveness of which all musicians know. The end of its development in the pipe organ seems to have been reached, however, long ago.

Ey a recent discovery this limitation is referred only to

the striking or impinging reed, for a new application of the principle of the free reed, invented by Mr. J. Baillio Hamilton, bids fair to open a new field of usefulness for an instrument which in its common form is rather an instrument of torture than of music. Mr. Hamilton is a member of an old Scotch family, and has drawn to himself a collateral interest by engaging himself in marriage to one of the daughters of the Duke of Argyl. The prospective brother-in-law of the Queen of England's son-in-law is socially an interesting person, but Mr. Hamilton seems more inclined to figure by reason of his artistic and scientific accomplishments than by his family connections. He is at present in this city preparing to bring his invitation to the notice of the musical public. He brings letters from the Queen, Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Lorne, Cardinal ning and Mr. Lowell, and is certainly equipped as few inventors have ever been with the means of commanding a hearing and attention.

Mr. Hamilton calls his instrument the Vocalion, and the

name indicates its most marked characteristic. It is the work, he says, of long years of investigation, to which he was impelled by acoustical studies under Mr. Typdaii and Mr. Nasmyth. His aim was to get a inschanical application of the principle underlying the action of the organ of voice. The result of his inquiries is an instrument with a tone of unique character, but which has a striking with a tone of unique character, but winter affluity for the tones of the voice. A description of the instrument is bardly in place here, but it may be said in general terms that Mr. Hamilton has achieved his aim by extending the capacity of the free reed in respect both of power and quality of tone. Instead of a single vibratic tengue for each note Mr. Hamilton uses three tongues tuned in unbose and constrained by a peculiar motalite connection. For variations in character he uses various devices in the resonators; the reet of his insurance at the ordinary mechanism of the organ. The Vocation has a volume of tone which would of liself give it a place that has heretofers been vacant, even if it were not associated with a quilty that is quite as remarkable. It stands between the harmonium or cabinst ergan and the hipe organ, and ought to be of inestimable value in those chapels and concert halls in which choral performances are sometimes given with the unnatisfactory accompaniment of the reed organ. The Queen of Eagland seems to have taken an extraordinary interest in the sew harmanent, for alle has ordered two to be made for her hoasehold use; one has also been set up in Westminster Abbey. affinity for the tones of the voice. A description of the

MRS. ANDERSON'S CONCERT.

A concert was given in Chickering Hall last night by Mrs. Sarah B. Anderson with the help of Miss Henricita Beebe and the other members of the English Glee Club, in which Mrs. Anderson sings the contraite part besides Mr. W. C. Baird and Mr. Carl Feininger The programme contained mostly ballads and English